### ECZYZIE

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983, the Province of Manitoba has estimated revenues at \$2,495,234,300 and expenditures of \$2,829,756,600, for a projected deficit of \$334,522,300.

The largest single revenue source is individual income taxes, estimated at \$727.2 million for 1982-83. Other taxes, such as those on gasoline and motor fuels, parimutuels, retail sales, and resources, are estimated at \$620.6 million. Revenues from the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission are forecast at \$117.5 million. Unconditional transfer payments and shared-cost receipts from the federal government, covering education, health and community services, economic development, and other items, are estimated at \$906.8 million.

More than half of the Manitoba government's expenditures go toward education, health, and social services.

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Manitoba's interior location is belied by the importance of its fisheries resources which stem from an abundance of water in the form of lakes and streams that cover 16 per cent of the area of the province. Manitoba's fisheries were worth \$18,600,000.

Manitoba's commercial fisheries exploit an estimated 22,000 square miles of water. The largest water bodies—Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba—together produced 67 per cent of the 1979-80 commercial catch of 16.6 million kilograms. Most of the commercial catch is processed by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation and exported to the United States. Whitefish, pike, walleye, and sauger predominate among the 14 species or groups of species that enter into the commercial catch.

Walleye, pike, and several kinds of trout are the principal sport fish. In 1980-81, 200,595 angling licences were sold in Manitoba.

Fisheries administration is under the control of the Department of Natural Resources. Conservation officers of the department enforce regulations. Biologists conduct studies to monitor, and extend knowledge of, the fisheries resources.

# FORESTRY

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jack od, fir, Balsam cottonw spruce, im black basswood, also found, common tree species, in order of present volume, are black ng aspen, white spruce, balsam poplar, and white birch. h, eastern cedar, bur oak, white elm, green ash, basswood, ple, red pine, white pine, and Scots pine are also found, Manitoba larch, e maple trembling most Manitoba tamarack southern he pine,  $\vdash$ 

The total value of production of all related wood-using industries in 1980-81, including logging and primary and secondary manufacturing, is estimated at \$400 million. Production of pulpwood accounted for the largest portion of 2.3 million cubic metres

of wood harvested from provincial Crown land. An estimated 200,000 cubic metres more were harvested from private and federal Crown land. Other important forest products are sawn lumber, railway ties, hydro poles, mine timber, and fuelwood.

Forest production covers a total area of 332,553 km<sup>2</sup>. Because much of the protection area is inaccessible to normal land transport, large-scale use of aircraft is required, for transport to firefighters and equipment, patrols, and waterbombing. Government aircraft are supplemented by contract waterbombers and helicopters and, when required, additional aircraft are chartered for short periods.

A fixed detection system of 40 fire lookout towers is concentrated in the more valuable and easily accessible timber stands and is supplemented by highly mobile aircraft detection patrols covering 233,098 km². The three major causes of forest fires in 1981 were lightning, settlement (including land clearing), and recreation.

The 1981 forest fire season was almost as severe as the 1980 season in spite of the fact that there were fewer fires (665). It is estimated that the area burned was very similar in size, because of several very large northern fires, to the 1980 situation which affected an estimated 595,249 hectares of which 400,005 hectares were forest land.

A provincial forest nursery is operated near Hadashville in southeastern Manitoba, which in 1980 produced 2.4 million seedlings for the provincial reforestation program. About 15,750 acres of Crown land were reforested in 1979-80 by planting and ground scarification.

#### LANDS

There are approximately 135.5 million acres of land in Manitoba, of which some 34.1 million acres are privately owned. The remaining 101.4 million acres are public (Crown) land, of which nearly 2 million acres are in national parks, Indian reserves, etc., and 99.4 million acres under the jurisdiction of the province.

Most provincial Crown lands are unsurveyed and unsuitable for cultivation. The Department of Agriculture administers agricultural Crown land leases, but nearly all other surface leases and all Crown land sales are administered by the lands branch of the Department of Natural Resources. Underground mineral and petroleum leases are administered by the mines branch of the Department of Energy and Mines.

Policy on sale of Crown land outside parks, forest reserves or other designated areas for agricultural, recreational, commercial and residential uses is currently under review by the government. Specific inquiries will be reviewed in light of existing policy at the time of receipt.

Commercial, industrial, recreational, residential, and miscellaneous leases, and permits, as well as easements and licences, are available for a wide variety of Crown land uses. Agricultural contracts administered by the Department of Agriculture include forage leases, cash rental leases for cultivation, hay permits, and casual-use agricultural permits and may be for short or long term, depending on the particular lease and the location of the land (approximately 13/4 million acres). This department also operates a land-clearing and breaking program on lands under long-term leasehold. The use of Crown land for intensive cottage development, both inside and outside designated parks, is administered by the lands branch, subject to park policy for areas within parks. All commercial leases inside parks are administered by the parks branch of the Department of Natural Resources. Private lands may be available from mortgage companies, municipalities, or other private landowners.

For further information on Crown lands, write the lands branch, Department of Natural Resources, 1495 St. James Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 0W9.